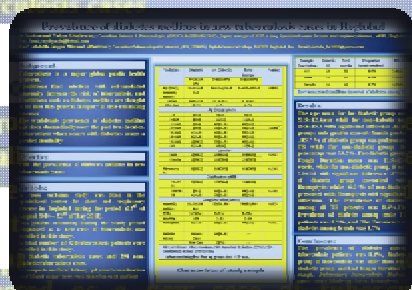


Prevalence of diabetes mellitus in new tuberculosis patients in Baghdad



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Background

Background:

Tuberculosis is a major global public health problem.

- Tuberculosis is a major global public health problem. Approximately one-third of the world's population is infected with tuberculosis. Every year, more than 9 million people fall ill with this infectious disease.

Conditions associated with tuberculosis include:

The worldwide prevalence of tuberculosis has risen dramatically over the past two decades.

Objective:

Find the prevalence of tuberculosis in the Middle East.

- In 2000 , an estimated 15.2 million people had a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus in the Middle East, and this figure is expected to be increased to around 42.6 million by the year 2030

A cross-sectional study was conducted in a specialized hospital in Baghdad, Iraq.

- Diabetes, is increasing globally, including in many settings with a high burden of TB, is associated with higher risks of TB

diagnosed and enrolled in the study.

- Tuberculosis when occurs with diabetics causes a significantly greater mortality

A complete medical history, physical examination

Characteristics of study sample

group of tuberculosis was older than non-diabetic group and had longer duration of

Aim of the study

- find Prevalence of DM in new TB cases

Background:

Tuberculosis is a major global public health problem

Variables	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Total
	17 (30.7%)	113 (38.0%)	130 (38.3%)

Conditions such as diabetes mellitus are thought

95%CI	46.7-57.3	33.8-37.8	35.4-39.1
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diseases.

The worldwide prevalence of diabetes mellitus has risen dramatically over the past two decades.

	< 5	5-14.9	15-24.9	25-34.9
	8 (14.8)	8 (14.8)	13 (23.4)	13 (23.4)
	8 (14.8)	8 (14.8)	13 (23.4)	13 (23.4)
	8 (14.8)	8 (14.8)	13 (23.4)	13 (23.4)

The age mean for the diabetic group was 51.9±12.4year while for non-diabetic was 35.8±15.0, with significant difference .In all

Objective:

Find the prevalence of diabetes mellitus in new tuberculosis cases

Male	17 (30.7)	113 (38.0)	200 (61.5)	0.842
Female	11 (39.3)	113 (38.6)	128 (38.7)	
Pulmonary TB	34 (35.7)	219 (73.3)	243 (74.5)	0.156

percentage was 73.5 % .For diabetic group, Cough Duration mean was 11.5±13.6 weeks, while for non-diabetic group, it was 7.0±5.6 with significant difference .37.5%

A cross sectional study was done in the specialized center for chest and respiratory

BP	43 (4.5)	78 (26.5)	83 (25.5)	
Cough Duration (weeks)				
mean±SD,	11.5±13.6	7.0±5.6, 4.0	7.4±6.9, 4.0	0.023

presented with Hemoptysis with significant difference. The Prevalence of diabetes among all TB patients was 8.6% The

diagnosed as a new case of tuberculosis was enrolled in this study.

Diabetes History	Diabetes Case	28 (92.9)	—	
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diabetes among female was 8.7%

diabetic tuberculosis cases.

A complete medical history, physical examination

Characteristics of study sample				
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group of tuberculosis was older than non-diabetic group and had longer duration of

Patients and Methods

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Prof. Abdulla Jaffer Muneed Alfaraj

Background:

Tuberculosis is a major global public health problem.

- A cross sectional study was done in the specialized center for chest and respiratory disease in Baghdad during the period 22nd of August 2010 – 22nd of May 2011. Any patient attending the specialized center for chest and respiratory disease in Baghdad during the study period diagnosed as a new case of TB was enrolled in this study.

Objective:

Find the prevalence of tuberculosis cases.

- A total number of 326 TB patients were enrolled in this study. 28 diabetic TB cases and 298 non diabetic TB cases.
- A full medical history and physical examination was done for each patient.
- Blood sugar tests were ordered for all patients and the current American Diabetes Association criteria were used to diagnose diabetes.
- known cases of diabetes mellitus (already on hypoglycemic medications) were also reported as diabetics.

A cross sectional study was done in the specialized center for chest and respiratory disease in Baghdad during the study period.

diagnosed as a new case of tuberculosis was enrolled in this study.

diabetic tuberculosis cases.

A complete medical history, physical examination

Variables	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Total
Age	28(25.7)	298(74.3)	326(74.3)

Primary	28(25.7)	298(74.3)	326(74.3)
TB	28(25.7)	298(74.3)	326(74.3)

BP	49(4.3)	79(25.5)	89(25.5)
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Diabetes	28(25.7)	298(74.3)	326(74.3)
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Characteristics of study sample

Diabetic group was 11.5±13.6 weeks, while for non diabetic group, it was 7.9±5.6 weeks, significant difference, 17.5%.

presented with Hemoptysis with significant difference, 17.5%.

diabetes among female was 8.7%

group of tuberculosis was older than non-diabetic group and had longer duration of

Results

Characteristics of study sample

Variables	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Total Sample	P value
	N=28(100.0%)	298(100.0%)	326(100.0%)	
Age (year); mean±SD, median	51.9±12.4, 55.0	35.8±15.0, 34.0	37.4±15.5, 37.0	< 0.001
95%CI	46.7-57.1	33.8-37.8	35.4-39.3	
Min-Max	18-70	1-71	1-71	
Age Group (year)				
< 5	0(0.0)	3(1.0)	3(0.9)	
5-14.9	0(0.0)	11(3.7)	11(3.4)	
15-24.9	1(3.6)	65(21.8)	66(20.2)	
25-34.9	1(3.6)	70(23.5)	71(21.8)	< 0.001*
35-44.9	4(14.3)	49(16.4)	53(16.3)	
45-54.9	6(21.4)	53(17.8)	59(18.1)	
55-64.9	11(39.3)	35(11.7)	46(14.1)	
≥65	5(17.9)	12(4.0)	17(5.2)	
gender				
Male	17(60.7)	183(61.4)	200(61.3)	0.942
Female	11(39.3)	115(38.6)	126(38.7)	
Pulmonary TB	24(85.7)	219(73.5)	243(74.5)	0.156

Dr.Mohammad Yahya

Thursday, March 17, 2016

Variables	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Total Sample	P value
Classification of TB				
SS+PTB	22(78.6)	177(59.4)	199(61.0)	0.138
SS-PTB	2(7.1)	42(14.1)	44(13.5)	
EP	4(14.3)	79(26.5)	83(25.5)	
Cough Duration (week)				
mean±SD, median	11. 5±13.6, 9.0	7.0±5.6, 4.0	7. 4±6.9, 4.0	0.023
95%CI	5.8-17.2	6.2-7.7	6.6-8.3	
Min-Max	4-54	3-54	3-54	
Hemoptysis	9(37.5)	35(16.0)	44(18.1)	0.021
Diabetes History	Known Case	26(92.9)	---	
	New Case	2(7.1)	---	

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Background:

Sample Description	Diabetic (N)	Total sample	Proportion (sample prevalence)	95% CI
All	28	326	8.6%	5.9-12.3
Male	17	200	8.5%	5.2-13.5
Female	11	126	8.7%	4.7-15.4

Prevalence and confidence interval of diabetes among TB

A total number of 326 tuberculosis patients were enrolled in this study.
 28 diabetic tuberculosis cases and 298 non

New Case 207.5
 Min: minimum, Max: maximum, SD: standard deviation
 confidence interval of the mean.
 *ultra-rapidly growing fastidious acid-fast organism isolates of BC complex

and blood sugar tests was done for each patient

Dr.Mohammad Yahya

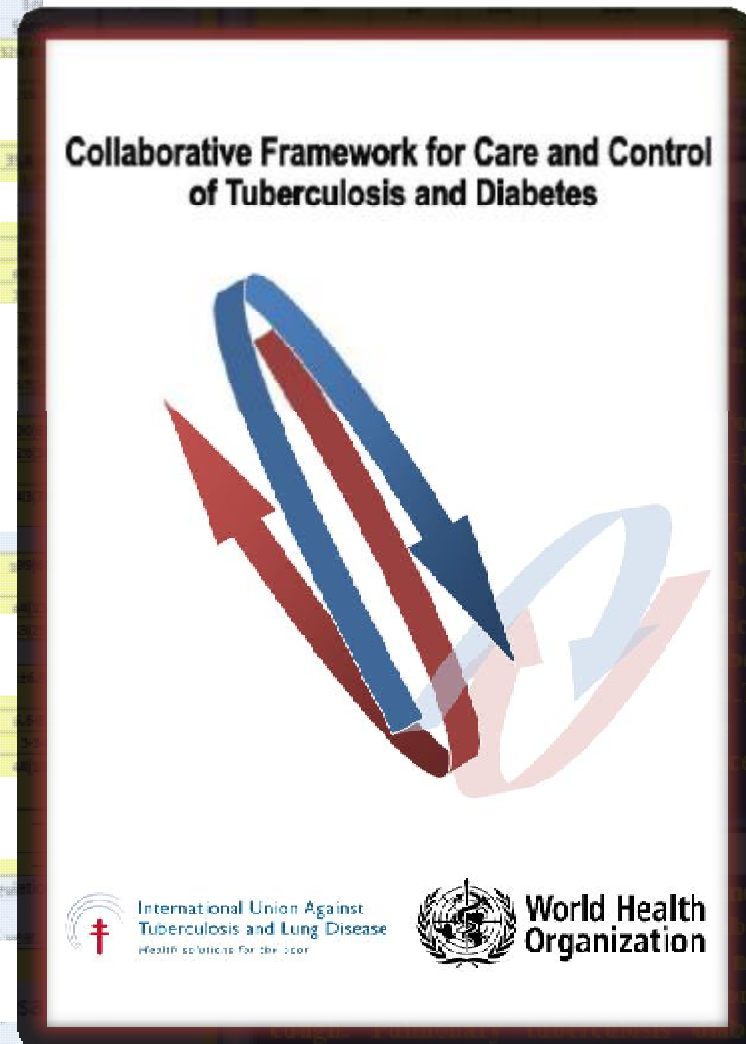
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Conclusions

- The Prevalence of diabetes among TB patients was 8.6% , diabetic group of TB was older in age with longer duration of cough than non diabetic group and higher percentage of pulmonary TB diabetic cases presented with Hemoptysis than pulmonary TB non diabetic cases

Recommendation

- A. establishes mechanisms of collaboration between diabetes and TB program;
- B. improve detection and management of TB in patients with diabetes; and
- C. improves detection and management of diabetes in TB patients.



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Thursday, March 17, 2016

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Background:

Tuberculosis is a major global public health problem

Variables	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Total
N=298100	298(100.0%)	329(100.0%)	329(100.0%)

Conditions such as diabetes mellitus are thought to fit into this general category of risk-enhancing factors

Thank you

Tuberculosis when occurs with diabetes causes a greater mortality

35-44.9	4(14.3)	28(85.6)	32(100.0)
45-54.9	4(21.4)	15(77.1)	19(100.0)

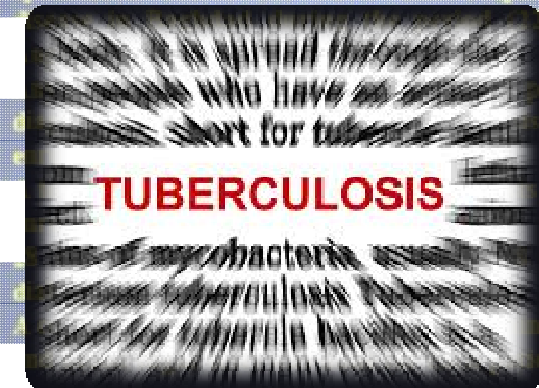
Objective:

Find the prevalence of diabetes mellitus in new tuberculosis cases



A cross sectional study was done in the specialized center for chest and respiratory

mean(SD)	15.5(15.6)	7.0(15.6)	7.4(25.4)
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Diabetes History	Smoker Cases	29(92.9)	-
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Characteristics of study sample

Dr.Mohammad Yahya

